

Rabbit TLR2 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-TLR2 antibody

TLR2 Antibody

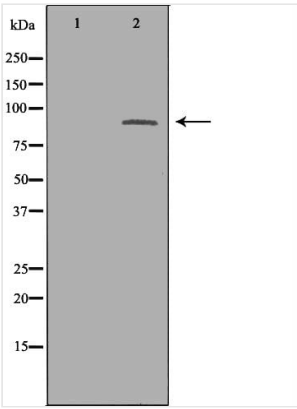
CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA326751	Rabbit	Human, Mouse, Rat	ELISA, Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

TLR2; Polyclonal Antibody; TLR2 Antibody; CD282; CD282 antigen; TIL 4; TIL4; TLR 2; TLR2_HUMAN; Toll like receptor 2; Toll like receptor 2 precursor; Toll-like receptor 2; Toll/interleukin 1 receptor like 4; Toll/interleukin 1 receptor like protein 4; Toll/interleukin receptor like protein 4; Toll/interleukin-1 receptor-like protein 4; anti-TLR2 antibody

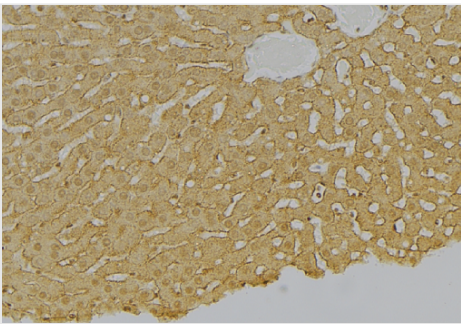
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Specificity	TLR2 antibody detects endogenous levels of total TLR2
Purity/Purification	The antiserum was purified by peptide affinity chromatography using SulfoLink Coupling Resin.
Form/Format	Liquid Phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Concentration	1mg/ml (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	784
Applicable Applications for anti-TLR2 antibody	ELISA, IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human TLR2
Subcellular Location	Membrane.
Tissue Specificity	Highly expressed in peripheral blood leukocytes, in particular in monocytes, in bone marrow, lymph node and in spleen. Also detected in lung and in fetal liver. Levels are low in other tissues.
Predicted Cross Reactivity	Dog
Similarity	Dog (83%)
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.



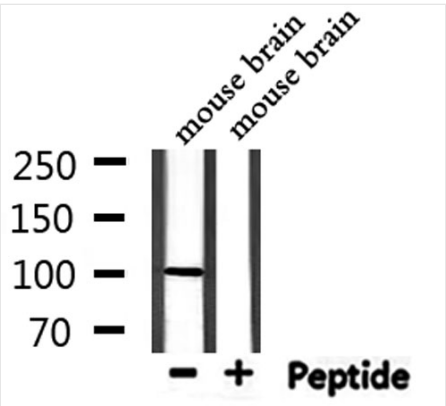
WB (Western Blot)

Western blot analysis of extracts of THP-1, using TLR2 antibody. The lane on the left is treated with the antigen-specific peptide.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

AAA326751 at 1/100 staining Mouse liver tissue by IHC-P. The sample was formaldehyde fixed and a heat mediated antigen retrieval step in citrate buffer was performed. The sample was then blocked and incubated with the antibody for 1.5 hours at 22 degree C. An HRP conjugated goat anti-rabbit antibody was used as the secondary.



WB (Western Blot)

Western blot analysis of extracts from mouse brain, using TLR2 Antibody.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-TLR2 antibody	Description: Members of the Toll-like receptor (TLR) family, named for the closely related Toll receptor in <i>Drosophila</i>, play a pivotal role in innate immune responses (1-3). TLRs recognize conserved motifs found in various pathogens and mediate defense responses. Triggering of the TLR pathway leads to the activation of NF-kappaB and subsequent regulation of immune and inflammatory genes. The TLRs and members of the IL-1 receptor family share a conserved stretch of approximately 200 amino acids known as the TIR domain. Upon activation, TLRs associate with a number of cytoplasmic adaptor proteins containing TIR domains including MyD88 (myeloid differentiation factor), MAL/TIRAP (MyD88-adaptor-like/TIR-associated protein), TRIF (Toll-receptor-associated activator of interferon), and TRAM (Toll-receptor-associated molecule). This association leads to the recruitment and activation of IRAK1 and IRAK4, which form a complex with TRAF6 to activate TAK1 and IKK. Activation of IKK leads to the degradation of IkappaB that normally maintains NF-kappaB inactivity by sequestering it in the cytoplasm. Function: Cooperates with LY96 to mediate the innate immune response to bacterial lipoproteins and other microbial cell wall components. Cooperates with TLR1 or TLR6 to mediate the innate immune response to bacterial lipoproteins or lipopeptides (PubMed:21078852, PubMed:17889651). Acts via MYD88 and TRAF6, leading to NF-kappa-B activation, cytokine secretion and the inflammatory response. May also activate immune cells and promote apoptosis in response to the lipid moiety of lipoproteins (PubMed:10426995, PubMed:10426996). Recognizes mycoplasmal macrophage-activating lipopeptide-2kD (MALP-2), soluble tuberculosis factor (STF), phenol-soluble modulin (PSM) and <i>B.burgdorferi</i> outer surface protein A lipoprotein (OspA-L) cooperatively with TLR6 (PubMed:11441107). Stimulation of monocytes in vitro with <i>M.tuberculosis</i> PstS1 induces p38 MAPK and ERK1/2 activation primarily via this receptor, but also partially via TLR4 (PubMed:16622205). MAPK activation in response to bacterial peptidoglycan also occurs via this receptor (PubMed:16622205). Acts as a receptor for <i>M.tuberculosis</i> lipoproteins LprA, LprG, LpqH and PstS1, some lipoproteins are dependent on other coreceptors (TLR1, CD14 and/or CD36); the lipoproteins act as agonists to modulate antigen presenting cell functions in response to the pathogen (PubMed:19362712). <i>M.tuberculosis</i> HSP70 (dnaK) but not HSP65 (groEL-2) acts via this protein to stimulate NF-kappa-B expression (PubMed:15809303). Recognizes <i>M.tuberculosis</i> major T-antigen EsxA (ESAT-6) which inhibits downstream MYD88-dependent signaling (shown in mouse) (By similarity). Forms activation clusters composed of several receptors depending on the ligand, these clusters trigger signaling from the cell surface and subsequently are targeted to the Golgi in a lipid-raft dependent pathway. Forms the cluster TLR2:TLR6:CD14:CD36 in response to diacylated lipopeptides and TLR2:TLR1:CD14 in response to triacylated lipopeptides (PubMed:16880211). Required for normal uptake of <i>M.tuberculosis</i>, a process that is inhibited by <i>M.tuberculosis</i> LppM (By similarity). Subunit Structure: Interacts with LY96, TLR1 and TLR6 (via extracellular domain) (PubMed:17889651). TLR2 seems to exist in heterodimers with either TLR1 or TLR6 before stimulation by the ligand. The heterodimers form bigger oligomers in response to their corresponding ligands as well as further heterotypic associations with other receptors such as CD14 and/or CD36 (PubMed:16880211). Binds MYD88 (via TIR domain). Interacts with TICAM1 (PubMed:12471095). Interacts with CNPY3 (By similarity). Interacts with ATG16L1 (PubMed:23376921). Interacts with PPP1R11 (By similarity). Post-translational Modifications: Glycosylation of Asn-442 is critical for secretion of the N-terminal ectodomain of TLR2. Ubiquitinated at Lys-754 by PPP1R11, leading to its degradation (PubMed:27805901). Deubiquitinated by USP2 (By similarity). Similarity: Ester-bound lipid substrates are bound through a crevice formed between the LRR 11 and LRR 12. The ATG16L1-binding motif mediates interaction with ATG16L1. Belongs to the Toll-like receptor family.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	974005295
NCBI GeneID	7097
NCBI Accession #	NP_001305716.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_001318787.1
UniProt Accession #	O60603; O15454; Q8NI00; B3Y612; D1CS45; D1CS48; D1CS49
Molecular Weight	Observed: 90 kDa Predicted: 90 kDa
NCBI Official Full Name	toll-like receptor 2
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	toll like receptor 2
NCBI Official Symbol	TLR2

NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	TIL4; CD282
NCBI Protein Information	toll-like receptor 2
UniProt Protein Name	Toll-like receptor 2
UniProt Gene Name	TLR2
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	TIL4

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/tlr2-antibody-immunohistochemistry-western-blot-elisa/326751>